## THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Life Among the Lumbermen of the North.

SCENES IN CANADIAN FORESTS.

What Our Neighbors Across the Border are Doing.

### IMMENSE EXPORTS.

The opening of river navigation is the signal for the resumption of the vast lumber industry of this region, of which Ottawa has become the centre. Few persons even among those who are engaged in the trade out-side of Canada being aware either of its magnitude or of the peculiar methods employed in cutting down and shipping these great forests to the scaboard, a descrip-tion of the same will be at once interesting and instructive. First, of the locality. The Ottawa country is one of the few places on the continent where em-ployment can be obtained all the year round at the same high rate of wages. Winter, which is the dull season in other agricultural districts, is here the most busy (provided there be an abundance of snow on the ground to permit siedging) and to the workingman the most remunerative. Fully 30,000 men are thus employed in the woods, to say nothing of other thousands men and women who labor in the lumber mills and factories of the immediate neighborhood and of the

THE PINE DISTRICTS.

farmers who till the soil

The pine producing districts of Canada have an area north of the St. Lawrence of about 287,711 square miles, and the district upon which the finer kinds of hard wood are to be found, wholly or in part, is about 22,000 square miles. It has been a subject of discussion among practical men that, although such a range of land may seem almost inexhaustible, no provision has been made for the renewal of the supply. An instance of one of the evil consequences of want of fore-thought in such matters is even now felt in Western Ontario. This district was formerly covered with the finer kinds of hard woods, such as oak, elm and walnut, but the settlers, in their haste to clear their farms, cut down and burned indiscriminately millions of cubic feet of timber which, had they been preserved, would now prove a mine of wealth. At present the principal supply of walnut, even for Canadian use, comes from Southern Indiana.

VALLEY OF THE OTTAWA. The valley of the Ottawa-that portion which is drained by the river and its tributaries-contains an area of about 80,000 square miles. The river is supposed to take its rise in a system of lakes situated about latitude 49 deg. north and longitude 76 deg. west, and is about 600 miles in length. It empties into the St. Lawrence at the western extremity of the island of Montreal, and divides the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, its northern shore lying in the former and the southern in the latter. Many of the large not surpassed by the largest rivers of the old country. ne of these, the Gatineau, which is about 300 miles in length, separates the valley in the centre in a line running nearly perpendicular from north to south. 300 miles of the course of the Ottawa it is the recipient of a score or more of streams and broadens into large voyed. Indeed, the forest solitudes which border on its banks have been rarely invaded save by Indian hunters and a few wandering trappers belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, and are uninhabited save animals. If Indian tradition my be credited one of the numerous lakes into which the Ottawa expands in this wild region is nearly equal navigated by white men. Perhaps no better idea of the sparsely settled character of portions of this terra its can be had than from the statement of the fact that, as one stands here on Parliament Hill and ooks northward, there is nothing save two or three thin settlements, and these only a few miles distant interposed between the observer and the North Pole. In other words, this is the jumping off place lourneying Artic-ward. About 300 miles from its source the Ottawa River becomes better known, having been explored by government surveyors, and here it expands into a long and narrow lake bearing the Indian name Temiscamingue.
This lake presents more than one I indred and twenty
miles of unbroken navigation and receives the drainage of a region containing an area of upward of 30,000 square miles. The name Ot-taw-wagh signifies the human termed it Kitche-sippi or Great River, because of the mighty cataracts, foaming torrents and furious rapids the gigantic cliffs and monster boulders that mark its journey toward the sea. Few even among Canadians, except those immediately connected with the lumber ousiness or adventurous trappers in search of turbearing animals, have ever seen the full magnificence of nature's charms in this untrodden region. Yet the

sime is near at hand when the railroads already projected and in process of construction will open these splendors of the woods to the tourist, the hunter and sherman and reveal many a giorious view whose loveliness has long been hidden from the eye of man, It would cover too much space were I to attempt a description of the many picturesque localities along the Outswa—of the rapids down which the lumber is brought from various portions of the interior and through different rivers; of that wonderful reach known as Deep River because raits with 100 fathoms of chain have been unable to find anchorage, and so perfectly straight that a ball projected with sufficient force would follow the water for twenty-five miles; of bold and lofty towers, bare and perpendicular to a height of nearly eight hundred feet, which give back the magnificent echoes of the boat songs of the Canadan coyageur; of the Lake des Chats, with its thrity-three distinct falls, separated from each other by islands; of the grand falls of the Chaudière, second only to Ningara in height and extent, and of the bundreds of other bits of nature which ought to attract the summer traveller and will always compensate for his time and trouble.

LIVS OF TIEL LUMBREMEN.

I hurry on to sketch the mannier in which the lumbermen live, construct their rafts and bring the same to market. First, it should be observed that the principal lumber producing districts of Canada being in the possession of government the primary step of the manufacturer is to obtain what is called a timber "weetth" or "limit." These are sold by auction to the highest bidder, the price ranging from \$1 to \$1.50 per square mile. Theoretically the limit is ton miles square, or one hundred miles in extent, but owing to the topographical features of the country they are of all sizes, from twenty-dour square miles upward. Some of the firms here possess timber limits to the extent of 1,700 square miles and employ a thousand or more men and several hundred spans of horses and oxen. Frequently larg decored. A mery, the "legal Trustee and Treasurer," decored the first wings the huge kettle, which, with the accompanying pot, serves all the purposes of cookery. The domestic economy is conducted upon strict temperance principles, tea being the constant beverage of the lumbermen of which three constant beverage of the lumbermen of which three constant beverage of the lumbermen of which three constant beverage of the lumbermen are usually carried up to their forest the lumbermen are usually carried up to their forest made to commence the work of feling the giants of the state of the lumbermen are usually carried on. White pine is generally to be found on undulating ground, mixed with other timber, and has to be solded with considerable care, none but a numbermen being able to detect sound from unsound trees. Red pine, on the contrary, grows in unmixed groves, and among thousands of trees, it said, there will rarely be found on ediseased trunk. In connection with the lumbermen there usually work a cheaper class of men, who cut roads and naul the first second and six reward from the community for their long and laithful service was made to timber to the stream or the main road from the forest.

Having worked through the winter in cutting down and squaring the trees the lumbermen proceed to

draw them to the nearest branch or tributary of the Ottawa. Great activity is now displayed in getting ready for the "start" or "drive." when the tee breaks up, which is usually about the latter part of March or the let of April. If the stream is not large enough for "cribs"—that is, small raits, containing about twenty sticks of aquaire timber, lastened between two round logs, called floats—it is drilled down separately, the lumbermen keeping up with it either along shore or in canoes, and holding the stragglers well together with long poles. When the larger stream is reached larger cribs are formed, the round logs at the sides and heavy transverse pieces on the top keeping the enclosed square timber from injury, and the current carries it down with its gang of men and provisions to the broad bosom of the Ottawa. At some of the rapids or inits where no slides or side shoots are yet constructed it is sometimes nucessary to break up the crib and remake it after the separate sticks have floated over the fulls. A boom is usually thrown across the stream below the rapids to prevent the timbers from floating slown too far. In places where the width of the river will admit it many cribs are fastened together, forming a raft, on board of which, with plenty of provisions and sail set and a fair wind, the lumberman chipsys some rest after his previous toils. The life is one full of adventure and peril, but the men are hardy and vigorous and apparently care intile for the fatigues they undergo. Much of this timber is floated to Quebec, whence it is exported to Europe; but a vast amount is his wase absorbed in the United States.

A 10st complaint.

Complaint is made by the lumber merchants, however, that an unjust discrimination exists against them in the United States.

A 10st complaints convenient to navigation, where the sawn lumber may be manufactured for market. It is also a source of complaint that while boats from New York are permitted to come to the docks of Ottawa and there secure loads. Canadian crid are not pe

quebec over 1,200 large snips and 7,000 scamen are engaged, and if we add those employed in the navigation of the river and lakes and in the transit of partially manufactured material to the United States we have a sum total of nearly 50,000 men thus engaged. For the supply of this great industrial army 26,000 tons of agricultural produce are annually required. It has been observed that the lumbermen are every year advancing further up the Ottawa and opening the natural resources of a naturally rich country, thus paving the way for the agriculturalist and the development of a great region which neretofore has been comparatively untouched by the loct of man. Many improvements have been made in late years by the government in the navigation of the Ottawa and its tributaries, by the construction of slides and booms to facilitate the passage of lumber past the irequent rapids and falls. On reaching this city the logs are recognized by the private trade mirk of the firm to which they belong, caught by a boom spread across the river above the falls at La Chaudière, within rifle shot of where I write, and guided through different shdes to the respective mills where they are to be saws. Here they are hauled out of the water by a powerful wheel and placed upon a crasile which guides them through the saws. Of the latter there are various kinds, each performing its particular duty in the process. From thirty to forty saws constitute what is called a stockgang, and being placed about an inch apart saw the slab into one toch boards. They can be changed at will to saw two or three inch boards. It takes these saws about eight minutes to got through an ordinary log. The planks are now laid on a table, and a revolving chain carries the wood along past a circular saw which takes off the outside pieces, leaving the plank the required width and length. The foreman marks each one according to its size, ane they are then whoeled out on hand trucks to be taken to the pling grounds. The latter are of vast extent and are in many cases

There are fitteen lumbering establishments in Ottawa and vicinity, and all of these firms are running sawmills of various capacities. Of the products shipped to the United States the invoices are verified at the Consulate of the United States in this city. The aggregate capacity of those litteen mills may be fairly estimated at 2,000,000 logs per annum, producing about 400,000,000 feet of sawn lumber. The largest rating given to any one mill is 200,500 logs and the smallest 75,000 logs. Probably twenty per cent of these logs are selected and cut into deals for the English market. The remaining eighty per cent is cut into the usual classes of lumber known as stock siding, plank, shipping culls, strips, pickets, &c., and are specially manulatured for the local and United States markets. Considerable quantities of sawn lumber are bonded in transit through the United States to the sea board, and re-exported to other countries. Since the depression in trade during the past two or three years the mills have cut only about two-thirds of their full capacity. The quantity of lumber shipped from this Consular district to the United States during the navigable season of 1876 was 105,000,000 feet, valued at about \$1,250,000. The production and manufacture of square or hown timber in the Ottawa Valley is about 15,000,000 cubic feet per afficum, and it is all shipped to the English markets. The valuation of this quantity of square timber is about \$2,750,000. The plling grounds of the mill owners, across the river, are how quite full, probably amounting to not less than 150,000,000 feet, which will no doubt be nearly all shipped to the United States during the coming summer. THE LUMBER BUSINESS IN OTTAWA.

## THE CINCINNATI TRAGEDY.

A few days ago a lady and her daughter, who had hotel in that city, engaged a room, took poison, then laid down and died. The affair is creating much excitement throughout the State. It was soon discovered that the mother, Sailie Dill, and her daughter, Ida May, had been expelled from the Shaker community at Whitewater, in Ohio, because they were too familiar with men. Some scandal was created and a Cincinnati man named Brickley was said to have seduced the daughter, who was a bright impulsive girl and anxious daughter, who was a bright impulsive girl and anxious to see the world. The following letter from Miss Ida to a friend at the Shaker village shows that she applied in vain to be taken back, and, although she promised to conform to all the rules of the austere society. Elderess Lucy refused to receive her. This touching letter was written just before the mother and daughter took the fatal draught:

— Cincinnart, Tuesday, April 24, 1877.

My Darling Norik—This is the last letter you will over

My Darlino North—This is the last letter you will ever receive from me. I intend this night to sleep the siesp the knows no waxing. I cannot live, for all resources are at a send. I wrote to E. Lucy, begging to come home; the a swer was a relusal. I know if I had done better I night have had at least another trial, for I have harmed no but myself. Have they not allowed worse people than to try it savair? (Dim't Lottie, and hundreds of others And why am I turned from the only place I can call how to earn my bread or starve—to become a woman or a prost tute?

tute?
God only knows how I have felt since I read my doom.
Oh, Nothen over again, if you can bessibly keep from it,
never leave Shakers; you know, and so do I, that it is a
rought life; but I don't think it half like my Shaker home
one half as good.
I never knew till I left what the want of a home was; but
I found that running from post to pillar is what outside
life is.

life is.

I know you think I am silly and all that, but, Notic, between heaven and all I hold dear, I rejoice at the thought of death.

tween heaven and all I hold dear, I rejoice at the thought of death.

All my clothes, dresses, skirts and shows (if you want them) are for you. Give E. Lucy my shawls; perhaps he would not like me to be so free with those; my blue ringham dress was a present from E. Brooks. You must keep that, and the things you gave me also.

(C. Bishep and Laffy Parker have left, so I hear.)

Notic, I suppose the trunks will come to E. Lucy, but please try and get from her what I want you to have. The bite dress, my white skirts, with the edging half way round, and my other two, and the blue silk neckie, which was a present from Mrs. Low Brickiey. The last mentioned is for you to remember me by, and things you gave belong to you.

you. Notice, O Notice! I must say goodby, though it aimost breaks my heart to do so. Please try and lorgive me ail unkindnesses, and remember if I go to heaven I shall be waiking at the gate for you. Think of me as your friend when they are with you, and as such attil.

If they are there you know who I mean) tell them ail is forgotten and lorgiven.

Now, for the last time, farewell. I cannot see to write for crying.

for crying.
I remain your loving, affectionate friend, IDA MAY.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, April 28.] It looked very much, night before last, as if the Shakers were intending to neglect the bodies of the two women from their community who suicided at the Farmers' Hotel; but it seemed such an entirely unnatural course in them to neglect the bodies of that poor mother and child that those who looked for their coming could not believe they would do so, and so gave them the benefit of the doubt for still another day. But yesterday, when it became known that George B. Amery, the "Legal Trustee and Treasurer," had been in the city on business and had started back

ter with her for company; and the name of Mr. Fred | Brickley has been used in hilly by some envious prints. Brickley has been used highly by some envious prints.

Mr. Brickley's course toward these poor people seems
to have been a straightforward one of disinteressed
friendship. He had lived two years with them at this
settlement, and in that time the Dills had become
warmly attached to him. We have seen numerous
letters that they wrote to him, and they all breathe
only a pure friendship. From one of these letters we
take the following, which goes to show that the drist
recommendation of the elders to Salite Dill, as to the
disposition she should make of her daughter, after
they had come to the conclusion that the girl was too
"worldly," was that she should take her to the Reform
School. In it she says, "I have at last got to resort to
the last remedy, of sending lids May to the Reform
School. To do such a thing, I feel as if it will kill me;
but there is no other let off for me. It I could die
how glad I would be!"

### MAY MOVING.

ITS POETRY AND ROMANCE-RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED HOUSEHOLD GODS-THE BOON OF

SINGLE BLESSEDNESS ABOUT THIS TIME. With that regularity for which it has long been notorious the First of May comes around the year at about the same time as usual. For centuries it has thus come around, and if human speculation is to be trusted it will continue on indefinitely. Sad as the news may be to the owners of mirrors, Faience and will see destruction vaster and more complete than

The searching light of science has been thrown upon many vexed social problems of late, and satisfactor; solutions have been arrived at. It is now explained why there never was a curly-neaded Quaker, and the reasons why corrosive sublimate creates insanity it have been collected and printed a fifty page pamphiet; some one has dis-covered that man's moral sense is only a secretion of sugar, but the mystery of the truckman's destructiveness is still unexplained. A recent maga zine writer says that, unless Providence stays the dev astating touch of the truckman, the American citizen will be driven into an aboriginal condition. The festive potato bug may ravage the fair plains of the West, the Chinese question may "settle itself," the Sioux may be modified into the condition of Lebanon Shakers and still America will remain a great nation. But when the wigwam usurps the place of the brown stone civilization will have proved a failure. The City Fathers, recognizing the imminent probability of Fathers, recognizing the imminent probability of a fulfilment of this dread prophecy, have sought to administer a prophylactic, in the shape of a bill—not a pill. Their antidote may prove a poison, and, like most other ordinances, this hast one will work out an effect opposed to that intended. Unable to forestall accidents to piano legs and fractures of mirrors and pottery, they thought to make virtual compensation for them by reducing the fee of that enemy of civilization, the truckmap.

for them by reducing the lee of that enemy of civilization, the truckman.

Shortsighted Policy.

What a superficial view of human nature the City
Fathers take when they endeavor thus to establish a
law of compensation between the truckmen and the
migrating tenant. "Human nature is the same in all
mea," some philosopher has said (as the fact has been
known a long time he must have been an abcient philosopher), and it might be added that there is much
more "human nature" in back and truck men than in
any other class of the genus home. What is more natural to the hackman, with whom a bard bargain has
been driven, than to ride his passenger over all the
rough spots in the road and through the most unpicturesque streets to his destination? And, to continue
the interrogatory style, What more natural to the
truckman who can't get what he wants out
of you than to "take it out" of your furniture? If any one finds that the truckmen deal
less gently with his wares to-morrow, let him search
for the cause in the following schedule of prices set
forth in the erdinance mentioned:—"For removing
household turniture one mile, 93 cents per load; for
loading and unloading same, 93 cents; for each additional mile, one third of the charge for removing may
be added. The total charge for one mile is \$1.85;
two miles, \$2.17; three miles, \$2.48; four miles,
\$2.70."

Univertical single blessensies.

The bachelor who, in metaphor, travels around with

be added. The total charge for one mile is \$1.80; two miles, \$2.17; three miles, \$2.48; four miles, \$2.70.

UNPORTICAL SINGLE BLESSEDMESS.

The bachelor who, in metaphor, travels around with a paper collar and is unembarrassed with any domestic appointments, such as beds, kitchen ranges and carpets, may imagine that iractures and breaks are all that the "homely" man has to contend with at this season of profamity and excitement. If so, he doos injustice to the facts. The bachelor may call to mind his feelings when the tailor sent home trousers that did not fit, or when his shirt came a little too limp from the laundry; but his little soul has never known the grand exasperation consequent upon the discovery that the old carpet would not fit the new parior. Never has his soul poised in expectation while a truckman, in company with nine or ton glasses of whiskey, grasped the only looking glass he owned and placed it on a truck, preparatory to depositing a sideboard or a stove upon it. He has never known the pleasant excitement that thrills the poor husband who endeavors to put up a stove, and spends prayerful hours fitting the joints of pipes together. The most intricate Chinese puzzle is but a bagatelic contrasted with this feat, yet patience and want of warmth have been known to make it successful. Enough of the joys of the day appreciated by men alone.

An HOSPITAL OF HOUSEHOLD GODS.

Who but herself can explain or appreciate the feelings of the wife? She sits her down in the new castle when the cartiman has left in the midst of run. She has left her home and come to dwell in an hospital for ruptured and crippied Lares and Penates. A most unscentific amputation has been performed upon the understanding of the plano, one of the drawers of the bureau has been inverted and the contents mixed up with the rest of the things; half the picture glasses are broken and she dare not open the basket containing the crockery, for the truckman "deposited" it on the sidewalk from the wagon and she heard the dishes remoustrate.

monstrate. She vows in silence that her daughter shall never be given to a man who does not own a house, and she will teach her son that an honest man's first duty is to buy a house and that after that marrage is allowable.

As it would only heighten the woes of all interested to make any allosion to what a happy time May live.

As it would only beginten the woes of all interested to make any allusion to what a happy time May Day would be, it is perhaps better to pass the topic by with the regret that civilization is gradually wearing off the poetry and romance of life, and a hope that the May pole may yet reclaim a place now usurped by the stavenue.

dear,
To-morrow'll be the happiest time of all the glad new year—
Of all the glad new year, mother, the mandest, merriest day;

for I'm king of a springless truck, mother, and to-morrow's
the first of May.

They've cut the rates of truck hire down. Pshaw! that can never be. If the big pier glass gets cracked and smashed-what is that to me?
They'll call me cruel-hearted, but I care not what they say,
Unless the pay my price, mother, they'll rue the first of
May.

## MIMIC JOURNALISM.

## NEW YORK, April 29, 1877.

To the Editor of the Herald:Your article in Sunday's issue, entitled "The Mimic Press," is a gross injustice to the cause of American amateur journalism, in so far as it classes under that Bowery roughs which are wholly unknown to amateur dom, and certainly not recognized. Such sheets as the Boys of New York, the Boys' Weekly, Our Boys, &c., represent a class of journals toward which w have ever assumed an antagonistic attitude, and the "amateur personalities" which you have published do not come from amateur journals, but from these-text books of slang, vice and crime toward whose eradication we have earnestly labored, and we behold part of our triumph in the suspension of the Boys of the World last week. The ribald roughs which you have confounded with amateurs are mere hangers on to the traternity, and represent the really professional part of amateurdom, and all the evil which has been said and written of us can be attributed to the actions of this class.

of anatourous, and at the evit which has been said and written of us can be attributed to the actions of this class.

Our standard of literature is immeasurably beyond what is represented, and our poetry is certainly not gloomy. Our most signal triumphs in the emotioned of literature for the young nave been in the line of poetry. The poem entitled "Terrible Snow," written by one of our number, which first appeared in No. 4 of Belles and Beaux, of this city, has found nine republications, the last one in the May, 1876, issue of Carleton's Record of the Fear, which, at least, shows its merit over the majority of the poems appearing in the professional fiction press. You are invited to peruse "Two Pair Bedouins," from the pen of Karl C. Yeiraf, now being published in Our Free Lance, of this city, and you will coincide with me in pronouncing it at least equal to the works of Biacamore, Robinson, Farjeou, &c. We don't want any mercy; all we want is justice. And you will find, upon examination of such of our journals as Our Free Lance, the Brilliant, the Amateur quotished by a son of John F. Henry, Esq.), the Pacific Journal, Le Critique and many others, that we have been grossly misrepresented, our principles ignored and our best purposes misconstrued.

We invite you and your brother journalists to attend the second annual convention of the National Amateur Press Association, to be held at Long Branco, July

We invite you and your ordiner journaments to attend the second annual convention of the National Ama-teur Press Association, to be held at Long Branco, July 16, and you will there find representative amateurs from all parts of the United States, in whose manners, actions, journals and work you will find a true gentle-manily spirit and the most earnest endeavors toward the reformation of literature for the young exempli-fied. I remain, very respectfully. I remain, very respectfully, RICHARD GERNER, First Vice President National Amateur Press Association

# BROUGHT UP ON A ROUND TURN.

The billiard rooms of Maurice Daly, in the Spingler House, were broken into and cigars to the value of \$35. cash to the amount of \$10 and four sets of billiard balls abstracted on the 22d inst. The detectives arrested a man named Samuel Hancock, whom they caught endeavoring to pawn a set of bilinard balls at an establishment on the Bowery. Mr. Daly identified the balls as part of the stoles property. Judge Harray hold the prisoner in \$1.500 ball. OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

THE HERALD ON THE EIGHTH AVENUE CARS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I was much surprised this morning, when looking my communication of Tuesday, protesting against the charge of four cents for the daily Herath on this portion of the Eighth Avenue Railroad. Your stience would seem to imply indifference, if not acquiescence. Are you poweriess to apply the remedy? or must I hold you tathless to your agreement to provide your readers with your paper at three cents?

Macoma's Dam, April 26, 1877. HONESTY.

THE HERALD IN PHILADELPHIA. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: -

Being out of town for the past two weeks your note Being out of town for the past two weeks your note did not reach me until yesterday. I have since learned that I was no error in regard to the arrival of the train. I made my complaint based on the belief that the train arrived at six orthock. I was not aware at that time that you delivered the papers in this city. I supposed that was done by the news company. I sent a note to the Herald a week ago correcting my statement. Believe me, sir, it was anything but my intention to do injustice to anybody. Yours, truly. Pulladelphia, April 26, 1877. T. C. BROPHY.

EFFECTS OF THE "COMPLAINT BOOK." TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The milk cans, dead cats and dead dogs, wagons and old trucks have all been removed since our complaints, Accept the thanks of ten readers of the best paper in the world.

C. SWACKHAMMER,

205 East Forty-fifth street,

### A JOB ONLY HALF DONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I am under many obligations to you for having the huisance abated in the stone yard corner of Fortyninth street and First avenue, only the dead horse is still there and has been there since Tuesday. Will take an extra Herallo for my lamily from to-day. W. G. BLUNDERBURG.

THE STRAY CATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Now that the dog law is passed and the police are soon to carry it into effect (against "man's best friend"), would it not be wise to enact a similar one for the benefit of the feline race, of which there are, roughly estimated, 100,000 stray and unclaimed, which, on these moonlight nights, ornament the back yard tences and make night hideous with a concert of anything but Italian Opera? If our City Fathers refuse to act let some enterprising furrier offer ten cents reward per skin; this would speedlify remove the nuisance and give occupation and pocket money to the enterprising small boy,

CAT CONCERT.

### HAND ORGANS AT NIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Here it is eleven o'clock at night and one of those intolerable hand organs has been grinding away in our neighborhood the last haif hour or more. Now, is neighborhood the last hair hour or more. Now, is not this an unnecessary nuisance? I am a decided patron of these wandering musicians who "charm the gavage breasts" of our youngsters, but as all the respectable young savages are, or ought to be, in hed at seven P. M., this untimely music is apt to lose its charming power and is likely to increase the savage inclinations of waking papas. Would not a municipal regulation on the hand organ question be in place? Yours termentedly,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I co-operate heart and hand with "L. B." I would be pleased beyond measure if success could be attained in removing those carts which so obstruct and degrade the block between Sixth and Seventh avenues in Twentieth street. Your constant reader, C. J. R.

### RAGMEN'S BELLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Twenty-fourth street we ask if the intelerable clamor of the bells attached to the barrows of the rag and bone of the bells attached to the barlows of the rag and con-collectors cannot be stopped. They create an inces-sant noise the greater part of the day, preventing the scholars from obtaining instruction from the teachers. By publishing this in your estimable "Complaint Book" you will confer a favor upon the scholars of GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 45,

NEWS FOR MR. BLUNT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Twice within a few days I've seen the employes of the City Fathers busily engaged in shovelling into the East River scow loads of their dirt. If Mr. Blunt will take a trip to Harlem on one of the boats he will see the vandals at work, trying to fill up the East River.

HARLEMITE.

## A DECIDED NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:bootblacks and young vagabonds assemble every morning and pitch pennies, block up the sidewalk, use flithy language and make a general nuisance of themselves the whole day. This thing has been going on for months, and, aithough reported at the Eldridge street police station, no attention is paid to it.

JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I am a residenat of Harlem and take the boat from 109th street, East River. For the past month work has been going on grading 107th street, and the one fumes that arise from it surpass "Lubin's." I the Board of Health, also any of our city officials, move up their families in the heighborhood and get their full benefit of it. The few spring days we have had had has greatly improved the odor. Is there no help for us? or shall we take the law in our own hands and protect our health against the pestilence that will arise from it.

HARLEM,

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:I attended a plano recital given by Mme. Essipoff at linway Hall, Friday evening. My chair was on the right hand side, near a window, which was open, and a damp, chilly wind blew on the heads of people sitting in the vicinity all the evening. An usher was requested by a lady to close it, but be replied very currily that it would have to remain open. Now, is there no way of vontinating Steinway Hall unless the windows are open and the wind blowing on you?

E. I. L.

## BRING UP THE DEAD CART.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
The carcass of a dog has iain for five days in the middle of the street in front of my house on Iwentyfith street, a few doors off Madison avenue. Several vehicles have passed over it, and the animal is no longer sightly nor wholesome. The warm weather is bringing on putrefaction. I don't think such a thing would exist or occur in any other city in the world.

DECENCY.

## SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Will the HERALD please raise its voice again against

sidewalk obstructions, and in particular against the obstructions on the narrow walks of Nassau and Ann streets, now so much used by the thousands in communication with the Post Office? The corner of Fuiton and Nassau, and both sides of Nassau, from Fuiton to John, are monopolised by pavement merchants and those who trade with them to such a degree as to sometimes associately force pedestrians to use the middle of the street. Landlords say room is abundant and routs low, and it is surely somebody's business to see to it that the sidewalks are not diverted from their appropriate use by a privileged class of squatters for the exhibition of their wards. NASSAU STREET, obstructions on the narrow walks of Nassau and Ann

#### A HEAP OF TROUBLE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Will you please call the attention of Mr. Douglass to the carpenter wagon, coal cart and a number of other wagons kept in the street and on the sidewalk near the cerner of Thirty-aixth sirect, west of Broadway; also a pile of stones. One of my neighbors made a com-plaint last week, with happy effect. RESIDENT.

#### SAVINGS BANKS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

I deposited my earnings in the Mechanics and Traders' Savings Institution when it was in a rotten condition. Why did not Mr. Edis warn the people and why did he allow the bank to receive our hard earned savings? Who is to blame? Who is responsible? Each bank should put up a sign in from: "Money taken at depositors' risk." F. X. K.

## ANSWER.

SUNDAY BALLS. To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:Under the heading of "Sunday Balls" an article ap-

peared in your issue of Friday, April 27, dealing rather severely with my establishment, Teutonia Assembly Rooms, corner Sixteenth girect and Third avenue. Allow me to state that no Sunday balls are heid there, but that only societies like the Swiss Benevolent Society. Helvetia Mannerchor, Tentonia Benevolent Society, Helvetia Mannerchor, Tentonia Mannerchor, German Druggists' Association, District Grand Lodge, No. 1, I. O. B. B.; Maimonides Library Association, Bruder Zirkel, F. and A. M.; Germania Society, and other respectable societies, having their headquarters at my place, rometimes hold their meetings and receptions on Sunday nights, which are always strictly private. Rowdies and disorderly characters are never permitted in my establishment, as every neighbor and the police authorities of the ward will confirm. Yours most respectfully.

BANIEL SCHNEIDEB, Proprietor.

CONTINUATION OF THE ARGUMENTS IN THE COURT OF APPEALS FOR AND AGAINST THE

RAPID TRANSIT.

GILBERT ELEVATED ROAD. In addition to the arguments in the Court of Appeals on the appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court, General Term, in favor of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company, which appeared in Saturday's HERALD, there ioliowed the arguments of Mr. Agernon S. Sullivan in tayor of the appeal and Mr. Samuel Hand opposed. The Gilbert Elevated Railway Company, Mr. collingan said, are incapable of receiving any benefit from or of exercising any privilege predicated upon the action of the commissioners appointed under the act of the Legislature passed June 1874. By the act of its incorporation the petitioner was incorporated, not, in ordinary terms to construct and operate a railway by steam, &c., but operated by the plan known as "Gilbert's improved elevated railway." The kind of a railway was specific— "a tubular way and railway"-and further specific designation as to the grant required that the railway should be "substantially supported above the middle of the streets and avenues by iron arches, which shall span from curb to curb, the bases of which shall not, when practicable, be more than sixty feet apart." The object, the subject and the mode of effectuating either or both were welded into one grant of authority, making one tranchise. The company was born with this composite character. To chiminate either element would change the tranchise as completely as brass would be changed were the copper extracted from it and the zinc alone left. The case shows that the company, asking to take this land, aumits that it is not seeking to carry out the above expressed charter limitations. Substantially it claims that a new law has been enacted—to wit, chapter ooo, Laws 1875—by virtue of which a right could be, and, in fact, has been acquired to abandon the construction of a railway described in terms in the petitioner's charter, and yet to retain the benefit of the original charter as a tranchise, thus curtailed, with the full powers to acquire land, originally granted, with the new privileges area regulations ceded and imposed by commissioners provided for in the last named act. If the modifications in the nature of the structure of the railway by the commissioners and acceded to by the petitioner were provided for in a zenarate and special act of the Legislature, dated after the amendaments in 1875 of the constitution, in section 18, article 3, the act would be inclicative. After 1874 no special act could be constitutionally passed creating a corporation the object of which was to lay down railroad tracks. An act amendatory of such a charter would, if passed after 1874, be ineffective. The inhibition covers the unit act and all its fractions and all attempts to patch it. That which the Legislature lacked power to accomplish in a direct way they could not do by indirection, as by deputing to a commission power to make new powers and privileges for a corporation already moulked in its original character. Even if the changes in the original plan of the Gilbert Railway, as conceded by the commissioners under the Rapid Transit act, were such as the Legislature would have a right to make after the constitutional amendments, yet deputing to a commission to exercise this power would not be authorized under the constitution. The change itself being legislative in character demands the express touch of the only legislative band, the Legislature of the State. The petitioner was, in the get by which it was created, framed for a certain use of the streets of New York. Nothing in that respect was left indefinite, this land, aumits that it is not seeking to carry out the above expressed charter limitations. Substantially it

is made to depend upon the result of a popular vote, assuredly the Legislature cannot make the tact of an smondment to a charter of a railway depend upon the judgment of five citizens. In this case the Legislature do not even enact certain changes in the railway charter as to the use of the streets and make them operative upon the happening of a certain event, but it is claimed that the commissioners having proposed the changes in question and the railway company having assented thereto that these changes become a part of the law or charter of the company. The opinion of the majority of the honorable the Justices of the General Term, from which this appeal is taken, rests upon the following premises:—The Rapid Transit act "conferred upon the Gilbert Railway Company the right to adopt the mode prescribed by the commissioners to be appointed, and upon fulfilment of the requirements and conditions imposed by them. It was not a right given to create or construct a road or railway, for that had already been granted and secured by the charter of the company, but to exercise the right in a manner, other and different it might be in mode, from that required by its charter. I authorized a change in engineering and in the mechanical details of the superstructure." After some further extracts from the decision of the General Term, already published. Mr. Sullivan continued:—Now, when the commissioners remove the position of the pillar supports from the curb into the roadway, compelling every pedestrian or driver of a venicle to change his line of motion on the street, by taking into account these pillars, occurring every fifty feet, can it be sustained as a "model" or mere "architectural" change? The rapid transit on the superstructure would, by the effect of these highway pillars, be secured at the expense of obstructed transit on the street surface. The use of the street would be thoroughly altered. The petitioner concodes that it mas not compiled with any of the street would be thoroughly altered. The petitioner concode of the local authorities having the control of that portion of the sirest or highway shall be first obtained. The Rapid Transit act imposes the same prohibition, and it all other objections were set aside, the petitioner could not proceed to construct its road or take private property until it should have compiled with these provisions. The order appealed from should be reversed.

Mr. Samuel Hand followed on behalf of the company, conciding the discussion by a long and forcube argument in layor of rapid transit, and of the right of the Gilbert Company to construct such a road as its proposed. Besides elaborating many points already discussed by Messrs. Anderson and Porter he presented a number of new and strong ones. He maintained that the Rapid Transit act was valid and not in conflict with the constitution; that the geographical position of the city, with its prosent population, makes rapid transit essential not only to provide homes other than tenement houses for the lamilies of those in moderate circumstances, and to meet the daily demands of the industrial classes, but also to promote the facilities for general commercial intercourse and the convenience of the millions in the interior who in the convenience of the millions in the interior who in the convenience of the millions in the interior who in the convenience of the seam in various forms in different paris of the State, as was evidenced by hearly forty acts on that subject since 1857. So needful was the Rapid Transit act of 1875 to the general interests of the State, so just, complete and satisfactory in its provisions, so just, complete and satisfactory in its provisions, so just, complete and satisfactory in the provisions of pasanging harmony with the terms of the constitution, and so acceptable in its equitable adjustment of all jarring rights and conflicting claims that it was adopted in both branches of the Legislature, after full discussion, with a unanimity for which, on a question of such general interest, there was scarce a precedent in the or amend the charter. The alterations do not affect the tranchise or the title of the gratices, nor does the constitutional amendment impair their vested rights. The tinry-with section of the Rapid Transit act does not require consent of owners and does not impose the duty of obtaining is on existing companies, in respect to streets on which they were therefolore authorized by law to construct and operate arreer railroads not yet built. There is no enconstitutional delegation of the law-maxing power to the County Commissioners under the Rapid Transit act, which is not a private or local, but a general law, and does not violate the pravisions of the constitution which prohibits the Legislaure from passing "any private or local bid." In conclusion Mr Hand tustised that no other rights of property were impaired under the Rapid Transit act; that the decisions in the Granger cases were controlling authority on the absolute right of the State to control its highways and deal with franchises like this; that whatever property rights are appropriated are subject to the right of emisent domain, that this proceeding is properly taken to determine the measure of confirmation, and that the order of the Court below should be affirmed. AN IRATE COMPLAINANT.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday Henry Granner, employed in the fancy goods store of Beyhan J. Berhardt, No. 113 Grand street, was charged with stealing several pairs of kid gloves, the property of his emp oyer. All went smoothly until the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Price, began the cross-examination of the complaining witness. The latter winced under the first question, which touched upon some peculiar business trans-actions with his customers, and writned as it progressed. At length his patience became exhausted, and he shouted at the top or his voice in refutation of the assertion that he had frandulently become bankrupt, "It is an intamous lie." From this point to the completion of the examination the complainant was ungovernable.

The prisoner was held to answer in the Court of The prisoner was held to answer in the Court of Special Selons.

A RISING POLITICIAN. A bootblack named Johnny Geboos became involved in an altercation with some others on Saturday night, in front of the Standard House, on East Broadway. A crowd gathering, an officer undertook to disperse them, but found Johnny refractory and disposed to question his authority. To vindicate the majesty of the law he took Johnny into custody, and conveyed the law he took Johnny into custody, and conveyed him to the station house. There Johnny boasted that he had influence at court and would speedily be released. The amount and extent of his influence he ceretuity concenied until arraigned before Justice Wandell, who held Johnny for disorderly conduct. Then it was that Johnny developed his importance. The astonishment of that magistrate was great when a termidable but respectful petition was presented to him, praying for the release of the culprit yesterday morning. The document was headed with the name of "General Hooker," who presented it, and following him were "Nosey," "Captato Juck" and a number of distinguished personages, who, that there might be no doubt of the genuineness of their signatures and the personal interest they felt in the fortunes of the captive, filed into the court room and awaited the result of their appeal.

Justice Wandell felt that the weight and carnestness of the potitioners was not to be resisted and the prisoner was produced. The rightly of the Court, however, required that previous to his discharge he should be admonsted not to boast too highly of his importance, but modestly submit to the law. With this caution the future Alderman of the "deestrict" was allowed to go on his way rejoicing.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### MARRIED.

ANDERSON-KEYPS.—Thursday, March 15, 1877, by the Rev. Thomas Armstage, EUGENE ANDERSON to MART L. only daughter of Christopher Keyes, all of this city. Wisslow—Dixon.—Thursday, April 26, at the resi-dence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Rambaut, D. D., Haxry J. Winslow to Annie, oldest daughter of D. Dixon, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Stamford, Conn., April 27, James E. Arass, in the 37th year of his age.
Funeral services at the Congregational Church, Stamford, on Monday, the 30th inst., at half-past two P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 12 M. train from Grand Central depot.
Barrington, in the 26th year of her age.
Bernington,—On Friday, April 27, Elizabeth Grat Barrington, in the 26th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 146 Chuton st. on Monday, 30th inst., two o'clock P. M.
BLACKMORE.—On the 29th inst., Elizabeth A.
BLACKMORE.—On the 29th inst., Elizabeth A.
BLACKMORE.—On the 29th inst., at Belleville, N. J., Theresa A. Brickella,—On the 29th inst., at Belleville, N. J., Theresa A. Brickella, daughter of Wm. A. and Mary A. Brickella,—On the 29th inst., at Belleville, N. J., Theresa A. Brickella, daughter of Wm. A. and Mary A. Brickella,—On the 29th inst., at Belleville, of Tuesday, May I, at two P. M.
Cochran.—On Friday, April 27, Mrs. Mary H. Cochran, in her Sal year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles W. Alcott, 20 East 60th st., on Monday morning, at ten o'clock.
Conninghae.—On the 28th inst., Bernard Cunninghae.
Dixty.—On Sunday, April 29, 1877, at her residence of a second con o'clock, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

ward Dennis, 24: East 44th st., on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Dikey.—On Sunday, April 29, 1877, at her residence, No. 329 West 29th st., Maria Dixey, widow of General George Dixey, in the 74th year of her age.

Notice of uneral herealter.

Downing.—Suddenly, on Saturday, 28th inst., Denis Downing.—Suddenly, on Saturday, 28th inst., Denis Downing, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Union Tontine Benevolent Society, the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance and Benevolent Association and the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Eighth Assembly district are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 32 Hester st., on Tuosday, May 1, at half-past one o'clock. Downse.—On Sanday, April 29, at his residence, No. 77 East 10th st., George Downes, in the 29th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Tuosday's Beraid.

Dugan.—April 28, Hugh Dugan, aged 33 years.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 34t East 61st st., on Monday, the 30th, at two P. M.

Dwyres.—In Harlem, on April 28, John Dwyres, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son and daughter, 4th av. between 123d and 133a sts., west side, at ten o'clock; thence to St. Jerome's Church, Mot Hawen; thence to Westchester, at one o'clock P. M. on Monday, April 30, 1877.

Farrington.—Suddenly, on Friday night, April 27, Darkes Farrington, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited te attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 557 Deas st., Brooklyn, on Monday, April 30, at two o'clock.

Gallinger.—On Friday, April 27, at her late residence, 45 Morton st., Fannie H. Galliker, aged 31 years, 11 months, 24 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson st., opposite Groven and son of Clock P. M.

Gorman.—On Sunday, April 29, after a short but paintu

opposite Grove, on Monday, April 39, at one o'clock
Gorman.,—On Sunday, April 29, after a short but
paintal lineas, John Gorman, beloved husband of
Joanna Gorman, and son of Ellen and the late Michae'
Gorman, aged 31 years and 6 months.
Relatives and friends of the lamily are respectfully
invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence,
98 Broad st., on Tuesday, May I, at two o'clock.
Gorme,—On Sunday, April 29, Mrs. Almina Driggs
Gorme, sister of Mr. S. B. Driggs, of this city.
Friends of the family are invited to attend her
Icneral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. A.
L. Verran, 100 East 119th st., Harlem, Wednesday,
May 2, at eleven o'clock A. M.
Hall.—Al Rye, N. Y., on Thursday, April 25, Isaad

May 2, at eleven o'clock A M.

Hall.—At Rye, N. Y., on Thursday, April 26, Isaao
Hall., in the Soth year of his age,
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully
invited to attend the tuneral, on Menday, April 30, at
two o'clock, from his late residence, without further
invitation.

Howland.—On Saturday, April 28, Adelaide Mendand,
aged 17 months.

Relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at the
house of her parents, No. 2 West 38th 8t., Tuesday
morning, at ten o'clock. It is requested that no flowers may be sent.

KLIX.—On Saturday, April 28, Albarecht KLIX, aged
d5 years, 12 days.

KLIX.—On Saturday, April 23, ALBRECHT KLIX, aged 55 years, 12 days.
Relatives and friends, also Benevolent Lodge, No. 28, F. and A. M., and the Hauseigen Shumer-Verein, Seventh and Thirteenth wards, are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from his late residence, 14 Market st., on Tuesday, May 1, at two P. M. Romains to be interred in Green wood Cemetery.

MATHER.—On Friday, April 27, Inst., WILLIAM L. MATHER., in the Softh year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, irom Dr. Buchanna's Presbyterian) Charch, Amslie, corner Ewen at. Brookterment at Greenwood.

Pinkham.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, April 29, Mrs.
Sarah Ten Broeck Pinkham, in the 86th year of her

age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 311 Heary St., Brooklyn, on Monday, at four o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to New Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

mains will be taken to New Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

Richards.—On Sunday, 29th inst., Isabella Richards, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and irlends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, 315 Hudson st., on Monday evening, the 30th inst. at eight o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Yorkers for interment.

Rominson.—At Sing Sing, April 29, William Rominson, uged 72 years.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Spring Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wodnesday, May 2, at two o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11 o'clock A. M.

Rollhaus, Jr., in the 37th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 273 Livingston st., on Tuesday, May 1, at half-past three P. M.

SEMONE.—Suddenly, at Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, April 28, Mr. Edward Seymous, in the 43d year of

SEYMOUR.—Suddenly, at Bloomfield, N. J., on Satur-day, April 23, Mr. EDWARD SEYMOUR, in the 43d year of his age.

day, April 28, Mr. EDWARD SEYMOUR, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, on Thesday, May 1, at half-past one P. M., at the First Presoyterian Church. Trains leave by Montelair and Greenwood Lake Railroad, foot of Desbrosses or Cortlandt st., at tweive M.; also by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, foot of Christopher or Barclay st., at 10:40 A. M.

A meeting of the publishers and booksellers will be held this afternoon, at four o'clock, in the safesroom of Messrs Leavitt & Co., Chinon Hail, to take action in relation to the death of Mr. Edward Seymour, of the Bruss of Scribner, Armstrong & Co., Harper & Brothers, Sheldon & Co.

TAYLOR, —On Saturday, April 28, SAMUEL THOMAS TAYLOR, in the 69th year of his age, native of Virginia. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Rev. Dr. Tyng's church, Madison av. and 42s st., on Monday, 30th inst., at three o'clock P. M.

Thompsox—On Sunday, April 29, after a brief liness, Mrs. Margaret M. Thompsox, in the 30th year of her age.

Thompson.—On Sunday, April 29, alter a brief liness, Mrs. Mareaanst M. Thompson, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. R. H. Channing, 213 West 22d st., on Tuesday, May I, at eleven A. M.

Van Aallen, —Passed away Saturday, April 28, William Van Aallen, in the 15th year of his age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the chapel of the University Place Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Booth's, Monday morning, 30th inst., at ten o'clock.

Warrs.—In Brooklyn, April 29, suddenly, John H. Warrs, M. D., in the 51st year of his age.

His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

Honesdale (Pa.) papers please copy.

Wilke.—On Sunday, April 29, Hannan Puches, the beloved wile of Charles Wilke, aged 52 years, 10 months and 29 days.

Relatives and friends, also the members of Hermann Lodge, No. 258, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from hor late residence, 17 Canal st., at one o'clock sharp,

Yerance.—Persur V. Yerances, Saturday, April 23 of pneumonia, aged 53 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother-in law, Mrs. Ceragioli, 215 William st., Tuesday, May 1, at two P. M.